THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XVI. GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1831. NO. 5.

POETRY.

SUPPLICATION.

When on the sad and yearning heart,
The clouds of early sorrow fall,
Oh, what shall bid their gloom depart,
And lift the spirit from their thrall!
When, 'neath the foldings of the pall
The lost and beautiful are laid,—
Oh, who shall answer to the call,
By watchful Love, in anguish made?

When, from our daily paths, like flowers
Our kindred wither one by one,
Ah! what shall gild the weary hours,
Or bring again the unshadow'd sun
To smile all darkening scenes upon?
To chase the clouds that round them rise;
Recal again each vision gone,
And bathe in light the uplifted skies?

When, with a shadow o'er them flung
Appear the sere Autumnal trees;
And every blast their boughs among
Awakens mournful images:
What, on the lapse of hours like these
Can Earth with all her phantoms fling,
When Hope hath ceased her melodies,
And folded up her rainbow wing?

Is it not sweet, when song and dream
Have pass'd, like sunset's sky of fire—
When Love's false pinion sheds no gleam
O'er Pleasure's crush'd & tuneless lyre;
To raise with purified desire
The prayer, in earnest suppliance given,
Which lifts the immortal spirit higher,
And antedates the joy of Heaven!

MISCELLANEOUS.

FORGIVENESS.

The night was dark and tempestuous,—heavy gusts of wind shook the abbey walls, and resounded, in deep murmurs, along the cloisters; while the moon, occasionally breaking through the thick clouds which enveloped her, cast an uncertain and awful light over the surrounding scenery.

The monk, Pierre, had laid down to rest—but sleep fled from his eyes; and a broken slumber, which neither absorbed sense nor yielded repose, alone answered his solicitations. The groans of the distressed seemed to mingle with the sighing of the blast; and he frequently started from his couch, under the impression that he heard the well-known signal of his trusty dog, Fidele. In this manner he spent the hours, till the heavy bell of Gothard announced that midnight had passed. The storm was, in some degree, abated; and the beams of the moon were less interrupted. Pierre, however, no longer endeavored to sleep. He fixed his eyes on the bright luminary, which now shone full through the casement of his little apartment,—and a train of thought, involuntarily, stole over his mind.

"Behold," said he, mentally, a picture of myself. Delivered up to the dominion of my own wayward desires, every image was distorted in my imagination: and the common evils of life became burthens too great for endurance. The still small voice of reason was unheard in the whirlwind of passion; and, like the leaf, severed from its parent stem, and hurried down the torrent—I was alone on the sea of life, the sport of every breeze, and at the direction of every current. "Oh, Father of Mercies!" he cried, energetically, "I thank Thee for the correction Thou hast given me, and for the light Thou hast communicated to me! A wanderer no more,—though poor and feeble, friendless, and forgotten by the crowds that once hung on my smiles,—I pursue my path with joy, because it leads to Thee: and lose the sense of individual suffering in the humble, but active, endeavor to mark my gratitude,—and imitate Thee, by bringing my fellow wanderers to a place of earthly rest, and preparing them for a heavenly one!"

He was silent. A gentle calm diffused itself over his mind, and sleep began to steal over his eyelids; when, suddenly, he was roused by the reiterated barking of Fidele. He instantly obeyed the summons: and, wrapping his cloak around him, hurried into the air. Fidele fawned upon him with delight,—then sprang forward,—again barked loudly,—and then, as if dissatisfied at the slow pace that his master was obliged to observe, (for the path was rugged, and impeded with snow,) he returned—jumped on him, licked his hand, and, with redoubled speed, pursued his own way, through the windings of the mountain. At length, he stopped. Exerting all his strength, Pierre pressed forward; and beheld the apparently lifeless remains of a man, stretched upon the snow. He knelt down, and perceived,—by the rays of his torch, aided by the beams of the moon,—that the ground was covered with blood. He laid his hand upon the breast of the stranger, and, to his joy, some slight pulsation evinced that life was not quite departed. He now despatched Fidele for further assistance: and, in a short time, the wounded man was conveyed to the Abbey.

Pierre laid him upon his own bed: and, anxious to ascertain the extent of the injury he had received, he proceeded to examine the head, from whence the blood still flowed copiously. With this view he removed his cap, and parted the thick curls that covered his forehead. The light now shone full on his livid countenance. Pierre started back—his eyes remained fixed upon the stranger—his whole frame shook with violent and increasing emotion—and the placid expression of his features was entirely lost. Recovering himself, he hid his face with his hands, and after an apparent struggle with his feelings—he knelt down, and in a short, but earnest prayer, deplored his present weakness, and supplicated the Divine assistance for the future. He then arose,—the smile of benevolence again illumined his pale, but venerable face: and, approaching the sufferer, he applied every remedy in his power, & watched, with trembling anxiety, the result of his cares. With feelings of pure delight he observed, at length, the heaving of his breast, and heard a deep sigh issue from his lips. In a short time, the stranger opened his eyes, and fixed them on his benefactor; but seemed to have no recollection of the past, or apprehensions for the present. Pierre took his station by his bed-side, and, for many days, assiduously attended him.

At the end of a week, Abdallah—as he called himself—was able to converse: and Pierre now asked the particulars of his disaster, and the meaning of the incoherent expressions of wrath which had, frequently, escaped from his lips, during his late delirium.

"You behold," said Abdallah, "a man who has seen the reverses of fortune, in the greatest extent. I have basked in the smiles of monarchs; I have held the highest posts of office, and wealth unbounded has swelled my coffers. My rank, however, was unable to shield me from malevolence, and the envy of one who had long hated me wrought my ruin. I was disgraced, to make room for my rival, and I became an outcast from that country which had owed its prosperity to my cares, and a vagabond in lands that had lately trembled at the sound of my name."

Overpowered with the acuteness of his feelings, he paused,—nor was Pierre less affected. He wrapped his face in his garments, and groaned aloud.—"You feel for me," said Abdallah, but what are your sensations compared with mine! Listen, however, good Pierre! and rejoice with me. My injuries have not slept in the dust! no, no!" added he, his countenance assuming an expression which made his auditor shudder, as he regarded him;—"I swore to be revenged, and I have performed my oath! Night and day has the desire of vengeance pursued me. It has been my food—my occupation—the height of my wishes, and the very end of an existence of which I had, long ago, rid myself, but for the hope of living to witness the destruction of my enemy."

"But surely," interrupted Pierre, "you destroyed, by this means, your own happiness, (for, doubtless, sources of happiness, were still open to you,) without injuring his." "Happiness!" scornfully replied Abdallah, "I desired no happiness but to be revenged,—tho', perhaps, I could not have wished my rival to endure a more bitter punishment than the state into which he had reduced me. The hope of vengeance haunted me every where. I had sufficient wealth,—but I despised it. I had a wife and family,—but their caresses were poisoned by the image of my foe. I forgot to take my food: and even sleep brought no repose. Frequently, in my slumbers, I thought I felt him in my grasp, and raised my arm to stab him to the heart, when, awakened by the action, I found he had yet escaped, and I wept for disappointment. My wife and children were all swept off by a fever," added he, in a low voice; "my wealth was dissipated. I renounced every connexion, and hired myself with bravoes. At length, I heard that my rival had received a commission which would compel him to cross these mountains. I instantly bent my course hither; and, having encountered his train, I managed to separate him from his attendants. And now, hear me, old man!—hear the completion of my long protracted hopes. I met him in the pass. I struck him to the earth, and while he lay bleeding on the ground, I proclaimed myself my avenger, and upbraided him with his perfidy! I witnessed the convulsions of his frame! I heard his dying groans—they were music to my ears! and, in a delirium of joy, I still hung over him, when a blow, from an unknown hand, precipitated me down the precipice. Tell me, am I not to be envied! Can happiness, now, be greater than mine, or revenge more complete?"

He seized the arm of Pierre, as he spoke. The countenance of the latter was pale as marble, and it was some moments before he could make any reply. "Abdallah," at length, he cried, "I also was once rich, powerful, and renowned; and I had also an enemy.—He was once my friend—my brother—the beloved of my heart. I raised him to power, and gratified all his desires, but, he betrayed my love—he brought disgrace and ruin upon my name, and drove me an exile from my country and mankind. Like you, I carried revenge into my retreat: and, like you, I suffered it to prey upon my heart. I planned various schemes of vengeance, but none answered the extent of my wishes. At length, I fortunately became acquainted with one who was well skilled to assist my research, and guide me in the right way to obtain satisfaction for my past wrongs.—It was long, however, before I could obey his suggestions, or listen to his entreaties; but, in the end, he prevailed, and opportunity alone was wanting to complete my projected plan."

"And has that opportunity been granted?" inquired Abdallah eagerly. "I thank heaven," replied Pierre, fervently, "it has!" Years had passed away, when, in an unlooked for hour, my treacherous friend was thrown into my power. His life was in my hands; no one was near to witness the deed; he was alone, undefended, and ——" "And," cried Abdallah, in a voice which shook with emotion, "you slew him!" "*My* revenge," returned Pierre, "was not to be so gratified." He raised his eyes to Heaven; and then extending his arms towards Abdallah, he exclaimed.—"*I forgave him!* Look at me, Abdallah! Poor and mean as I am, do you not recognize, under these weeds, your once loved, once honored, Hamet? Nay, hide not your face, but repose, again, on the bosom of friendship. I have learned a better lesson than to take vengeance. I have exchanged the slavery of passion for the freedom of the Christian; and entreat you to partake of that peace which has long filled my bosom—and which now swells it with joy unutterable! Your enemy still lives, and is sheltered, with yourself, in these walls."

Abdallah paused for a few minutes—and his varying countenance showed the perturbation of his mind. Then, throwing his arms round the neck of Pierre, he sobbed—"Hamet: teach me this lesson, and let the restoration of your friendship be the promise of his pardon and acceptance!"

DEACON SLOCUM.

In a small village near New Hampshire, resided about twenty years since, Deacon Lemuel Slocum, famous for piety, parsimony & property. A neighbor of his had met with some difficulties, and was obliged to have recourse to him for a loan. The Deacon gave him seventy-five dollars, and took his note, with good security, for a hundred. Being unable to pay at the end of a year, the Deacon demanded a new note, as his custom was, demanding both principal and interest. The borrower remonstrated—but in vain. The usual declaration, that "he must provide for his family," and that, "if simple interest is just, compound interest is just," silenced every appeal to his justice or generosity.

The Deacon attended meeting as usual on the following Sabbath. On the afternoon of that day, the eccentric and talented Mr. —— chose, for his subject, the admonitions of St. Paul to the Corinthian church, in the 5th chapter of the 1st epistle to the Corinthians, and 11th verse.

The first part of the reproof, we must say, in justice to the Deacon, was not applicable to him. Deacon Slocum was no fornicator, nor a drunkard, in the common acceptance of the word. When the preacher, who had been unusually languid, came to speak of the extortioner, he was very becomingly animated; so much so, that the whole congregation, the Deacon not excepted, was highly excited with wonder & curiosity. He charged the people not to think extortion the less criminal because practised by the respectable and influential; he warned them against the vicious examples of the wealthy; and declared, that if they would wish to receive and deserve the approbation of Heaven, they ought in this, as in other things, to copy the bright example of the worthy and faithful brother and deacon, Lemuel Slocum.

Prepared, as the Deacon was, for the eccentric ebullition of the pious exhorter's fancy, he became amazed at this sudden development of his own peculiar excellencies, nor could he possibly guess, for some time, at least, what might be the import of the parson's digression.

"Brother Lemuel," continued the preacher, "art thou an extortioner?—No; heaven forbid!" The preacher then descanted on the sin of hypocrisy, and advised his audience still to copy the deacon, in regard to sincerity, concluding with the question, "Brother Lemuel, art thou a hypocrite? No; heaven forbid!"

The deacon became alarmed, and the tittering and whispering of the congregation were far, very far from removing his fears, that something more was meant than met the ear. But what was his dismay, when, turning his eyes on the preacher, he beheld his fixed on him, with the plainest expression of contempt and detestation! Still the discourse was continued, and still were the question and exclamation reiterated. The members of his own household appeared absorbed in sorrow, while the rest of the audience observed him with looks of horror. How deep was his remorse! But it was the remorse of detected guilt, not of sincere repentance. He would have spoken, but the shame of conscious guilt kept him dumb, and he was doomed to suffer, in silence, the excoriating satire of the preacher, and the insufferable scorn of the assembly.

At this juncture, a genteel figure in black entered the church, and, walking up the aisle, stood opposite the deacon's pew, and, in the most insinuating and agreeable manner, beckoned him to advance. Glad of an opportunity to escape, the deacon went towards the stranger, and followed him out of the house. Having walked a little distance, the generous stranger addressed the deacon thus:

'My dear friend, I knew the unpleasant situation in which you were placed by yon senseless rabble and their still more senseless priest. I hastened to your relief, and have adopted this plan to relieve you of their insolence.'

'I am thankful,' said the deacon, 'for your friendship; but I believe I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance.'

'You think not,' replied the other, with a smile of pleasant sarcasm, 'but you mistake; you and I have been long acquainted, nor can I think you can be ungrateful to me, for my many kindnesses to you, by refusing my request. In short—I find that you will more effectually serve my cause, by withdrawing from the church than continuing in it; and the circumstances of this day fully authorise you to break terms with these contemptible minions.'

'Your cause?' quoth the deacon.

'My cause,' quoth the gentleman; for, notwithstanding appearances, your example will be followed by many, who will assist in the building up of my kingdom.'

At the word 'kingdom,' the eyes of the deacon intuitively fell on the feet of his auditor.

'Mercy on me!' he exclaimed, 'then you are'——

'The devil!' quoth the stranger; and, seizing the deacon, shook him so violently that he awoke, and perceived his wife in the act of rousing him to receive the benediction—he having prolonged his usual nap from the text to the finale of the afternoon service.

Anecdote of Capt. R. Harrison, of the Richmond Dragoons.—Upon the occasion of the late insurrection of the negroes in Southampton county, Virginia, the Dragoons marched to Jerusalem, the capital, where the Court House was assigned them for their quarters, into which, on the second evening after their arrival, several kegs of gunpowder were rolled, and in the act the heads came out of one or two of them. In the house, during the night, a candle was kept constantly burning, and several officers who slept in the rooms above were frequently in the habit of passing with lighted candles and segars through the door, behind which the powder lay. Under these circumstances, the Orderly Sergeant applied to the Captain, saying that some of the men felt reluctant at the idea of sleeping in a powder magazine, and asked for orders. Place a guard at the door, (was the reply) whose duty it shall be to see that neither lighted candle or segar enters that way. I have already done so, says the Orderly; but a thunderstorm may arise, sir, the lightning may strike the building, and ignite the powder and blow up the men. Aye, so indeed it might; well then, sir, take Franklin (there was a man of that name in the company) station him upon the top of the chimney, with orders to see that no lightning comes in contact with the powder. I believe that this was the only order of the Captain that was intentionally disobeyed!—*N. Y. Albion.*

Minds the most congenial, and seemingly formed to coalesce in the sweetest union, may sometimes, by missing the precise moment of explanation after a slight misunderstanding, seperate forever. Let us learn a lesson from the fact, which may be useful to the proudest heart and the most delicate sensibility, that there is no pride so high, nor delicacy so refined, as to be above the aid of mutual concession. How many blossoms of happiness have been shaken from the tree and died prematurely, & how much sourness has been engrafted in their places, from the want of such timely sacrifice.

Lot Hinkley, of Barnstable, Mass. has raised this season, from about 50 rods of land [illegible] 1 bushel beans, 4 bushels potatoes, 1 bushel peas, and 2 lbs. onion seed.

NIGHT.

There is a dignity and sublimity in the face of night, in comparison with which the garish glare of day sinks into insignificance. The broad sunshine, it is true, sheds a charm over the face of nature, animate and inanimate; it tips the laughing landscape with its brightness, and wraps it in a radiant veil. Its advent is welcomed by the feathered songsters of the grove, and enlivened by its ray man sallies forth to revel 'mid its beamings. In its presence mirth uplifts her playful voice, and sadness wipes away the tear that trembles on her downcast lid. It robs pain of half her tortures, and slavery of more than half her wretchedness. It draws its dazzling curtain before the eye of retrospection, and shuts out the haggard griefs of by-gone hours—even thought is trammelled in its silvery meshes, and imagination flies before the wizard workings of its creative power. But when bright-eyed Night comes on in all her gloomy majesty, & spreads her sable mantle round the world, adorned with all the living lights, the distant orbs that whirl thro' ether in their bright career and point to where the finger of Omnipotence has traced the limits of their flight—when man, and beasts, and all the structures of his wisdom melt away and mingle with the gloom, and seem as if destruction's fiat had gone forth to mar the face of nature and confound its fairest tintings with its foulest blots. When sight no more avails, and strength is stripped of all its might and force, resistless totters onward in its hidden path disarmed to utter helplessness.—When wild imaginations flap their wings, and fancy mocks us with the strange creations of her airy kingdom—'tis then, that night asserts her sway in all its grandeur, and our spirit freed springs upwards straight, and soars to him who made the whole. Memory unseals the fountains of the past, and backward rolls the torrent of revolving years, on whose darkened surface we behold the images of things that have been. 'Tis then that Hope uplifts her magic wand and spreads before our sight those gorgeous palaces and airy halls through which unshackled Fancy plays, and points with laughing eye to scenes which by their splendor mock the sober shades of dull reality. Tho't mounts from star to star, peopling with beings of a purer cast, the glittering spheres that swim in ether, till lost in other worlds, no more we dream of that on which we dwell. Upon the stately march of Night Oblivion waits, and breathes her soothing influence o'er wearied man. No more he wrestles with the cares of life, but lays him down to steep his senses in forgetfulness, and from the balmy breast of slumber plucks new strength to war against the sea of troubles. Powerless himself, he trusts in him by whose uplifted arm creation is sustained, & fearless seeks repose beneath the shadow of the Almighty's wing.—*Baltimore Minerva.*

GOOD ADVICE.

From Porter's Health Almanac.

In damp, wet and chilly weather keep the feet warm and dry. Soft woollen stockings, and stout thick soled shoes, are important preservatives of health. It is a most pernicious practice to wear warm stockings and shoes during the day and to change them after night for those of a more flimsy texture. Many a fatal cold has, in this manner, been contracted.

Many persons habituate themselves to taking large quantities of food, on the supposition that it is necessary for the support of their strength. In this they commit a very great error. By large quantities of food the stomach is over-distended, & loses part of its powers—it therefore performs its office imperfectly, and debility and disease are the consequences. It is established beyond doubt, that far greater nourishment is derived from the moderate use of any given food, than when large quantities of it are taken.

It is as impossible to procure sound sleep without the day has been devoted to temperance, and some hours of it to active exercise, as to support the body without food.

Fasting.—Usually a fast of one or two days has the full effect of a course of physic, and does its work in a much safer and more effectual manner. It is in the most austere regular institutes of religious men, that we shall most frequently meet with persons blessed with a vigorous and sprightly old age.

Pure Air.—Pure water is sought as a great desideratum, being highly conducive to health. But the quality of the air, on which depends our being, though impregnated with loathsome, and even noxious ingredients, seems to be so much disregarded.

The water drinker glides tranquilly through life, without much exhilaration or depression—and escapes many diseases to which the wine, the beer and the spirit drinkers are every moment subject.

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FARMS FOR RENT.

WILL be Offered for Rent, by Public Outcry, on *Friday the 2d day of December next*, on the premises,

A Farm,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the road to Hunters-Town, containing 220 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a

Log House, Log Barn.

a well near the door, and an Orchard.

—ALSO—

On Saturday the 3d of December next, on the premises,

A Farm,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about 6 miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road to York, containing 200 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a 2 story

Log House, good Barn.

well of water near the door, &c.

Vendue to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on each day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

CORNELIUS LOTT,
Executor of George Bercaw, dec'd.

Nov. 15. tv

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold at Public Sale, on *Saturday the 3d day of December next*, on the premises, by adjournment,

A Tract of Land,

CONTAINING

230 ACRES,

more or less, late the property of WM. BIGHAM, deceased, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert S. Grier, David Roth and others. The improvements are one

two-story Log House, a double Log Barn,

with other Out-buildings; an excellent well of water with a pump convenient to the door; an Orchard, and a great number of other Fruit-trees; and a sufficiency of Timber and Meadow for the farm.—ALSO,

A Tenant-house, with Out-buildings.

The Property will be sold together or divided to suit purchasers, and will be sold on that day. Persons wishing to view the property, will call on Mrs. Bigham, who resides on the farm.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when due attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

JACOB MYERS, *Ex'r.*

Nov. 15. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court of Adams county, the Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on *Friday the 25th, and Saturday the 26th of November next*, at 12 o'clock, M. on each day, on the premises, the following REAL ESTATE, part of the Estate of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, viz.:

One Tract,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Nicholas Bear and Benjamin Blubaugh, containing FIVE ACRES, on which are erected a Log

House and Stable,

also a small Orchard and a never-failing spring of water. This Tract will be sold on the 25th of November next ——ALSO,

Two Lots of Ground,

Adjoining each other, in the town of Mummasburg, Adams county, containing 49 Perches each, and adjoining lands of Solomon Hartman and Abraham Mumma. Said last described Tracts will be sold on the 26th of November next.

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the days of sale, by DAVID WILLS, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 18. ts

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 10th day of December next*, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

part of the Estate of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Long, John Rex, Henry Bender and others, containing

112 ACRES,

and allowance, of Patented Land, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded

Dwelling-house, &

Stone Back Building, which has been kept as a TAVERN, a Bank Barn, Tenant-house, and Smith-shop. There are two wells of good water and two Orchards on the premises.

Attendance will be given and terms of sale made known on the day of sale, by DAVID WILLS, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 15. ts

Trial List—Nov. Term. 1831.

Andrew Forney & wife	vs. Peter Bos[illegible]
Daniel Mark's use	vs. Gabriel M[illegible]
John Moura's use	vs. Henry Colstock.
Mathew Sturgeon	vs. W. Sturgeon's A.
Wm. Weakly's Ex'r	vs. Mary Weakly.

Nov. 8. tc

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 16th day of December next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William M'Pherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, the heirs of J. M'Conaughy, deceased, and others, containing

235 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a two-story weather boarded

Dwelling-house,

a Log Barn, a good well of water, and an Orchard. There is a good proportion of excellent Woodland, and fine Meadow.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

A Tract of unimproved Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Dennis M'Guire, John Robinson and others, containing NINETY ACRES, more or less.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

Two Lots of Ground,

In Mummasburg, adjoining —— Hosler, and fronting on the Turnpike.—To be sold as the Estate of WM. HAMILTON, deceased.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JAMES BLACK,
JESSE HAMILTON, } *Adm's.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 8. ts

☞If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 26th day of November next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of JOHN FICKES, Esq. deceased, containing

21 ACRES

and 38 Perches, with allowance, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjacent to the town of Petersburg, (York Springs,) adjoining lands of Fletcher Moorhead, Jacob Gardner and others, on which are erected a large and convenient two-story

Brick House & Kitchen,

a Brick Spring-house, a double Barn, and frame Wood-house There is a never-failing spring of water convenient to the house and barn, with a fountain pump near the kitchen door. About 7 acres of the above Tract are cleared, and under good fence; the remainder covered with excellent Timber. There is an Orchard of Peach and Apple Trees on the premises.

—ALSO—

A Town Lot,

adjoining the Town of Petersburg.

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground,

in the town of Petersburg, on which are erected a Frame

House and Stable.

A stream of water runs through this Lot.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

JACOB FICKES, &
PETER H. SMITH, } *Adm's.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 4. ts

$10 REWARD.

LEFT the service of the subscriber, living in Straban township, Adams county, on the 15th ult. a NEGRO MAN, named

Samuel Armstrong.

aged about 58 years; above 6 feet high, and stout made; is lame; and has a large white mark on one of his legs above the ancle. He has with him two hats, one fur, and the other wool; and two coats, one blue, the other white—his other clothing not recollected.— The above Reward will be given for such information as will enable me to get him again.

PHILIP GRAFT.

Nov. 15. 3t

Bank of Gettysburg.
NOVEMBER 1, 1831.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 3 *per cent.* for the last 6 months, payable on or after Monday the 7th inst. By order.

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

Nov. 8. 3t

Gettysburg & Petersburg TURNPIKE.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

One Dollar & Fifty Cents.

on each Share, for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 25th inst.

WALTER SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Nov. 7. 3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

LEFT the service of the subscriber, living near Gettysburg, Adams county, on the 16th ult. a Colored Girl, named JOANNA, about 19 years of age, middle-sized, pleasant when spoken to, has nine years to serve; had on when she went away, a domestic blue and white calico, sun-bonnet of the same, and a pair of fine shoes. The above Reward will be given to any person giving information so that I get her again.

ANN CRAWFORD.

Nov. 8. 3t

Lectures on Chemistry.

IT is proposed to deliver a course of Lectures on this interesting and useful science, in which its principles will be familiarly explained, and elucidated by numerous experiments. The whole of the proceeds of these lectures will be appropriated to procuring Apparatus for the use of the Gettysburg Female Academy. The first Lecture will be delivered GRATIS, on the evening of *Tuesday the 22d inst.* at half past six o'clock, at the Female Academy, when the terms, which shall be moderate, will be made known. It is hoped that those who would engage in a study so delightful and amusing, and all who feel friendly to our design, will favor us with their attendance.

Nov. 1. tl

STRAYS.

THREE head of Horned CATTLE came to the subscriber, living near Millers-Town, on the 3d of October last—two of which are Heifers, one entirely black, the other black and white—the third a steer, and red and white. Neither of them appears to be above three years old.

JAMES MOORE.

Nov. 8. 3t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Over and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 28th day of November next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Grand Jury—Nov. Term.

Straban—Peter Hinlick, John Dickson, jr.
Conowago—Nicholas Ginter, John Embet.
Menallen—George Stanter, Levi Crest.
Tyrone—Jacob Snot[illegible], William Miller.
Berwick—George Homes, Isaac Wolf.
Cumberland—Joseph Walker, James Boyd. John Plank, Robert Thomps[illegible]
Huntington—[illegible] S[illegible]
Mountjoy—Samuel Durboraw, John Adair.
Hamiltonban—David McMillan, John Ferree, Isaac Robinson.
Gettysburg—[illegible] Slentz, Jacob Lefever.
Mountpleasant—Samuel S[illegible]
Hamilton—Daniel E. [illegible]

General Jury.

Franklin township—R[illegible] Morrison, David Wills, Nicholas Mark, Alexander Caldwell, Thomas McK[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his line, from a [illegible]

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF

CEDAR WARE,

BASKETS,

Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &

LIGHTNING RODS,

With Brass Points.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 25th day of November inst.*, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following *REAL ESTATE*, viz.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jesse D Newman, Jacob Hartman, and others, containing 15 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

two-story log Dwelling-house, with a well of water at the door, a double Log Barn, and an Orchard.— Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *James Collins.*

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Fleshman, James Lockhart and others, containing 53 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a 1½ story

Log Dwelling-house,

double Log Barn, Log Spring-house, and two Orchards. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *John Schlosser.*

ALSO,

In pursuance of a Writ of Levari Facias,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Hartzell, Adam Forney and Philip Hartzell, containing about 14 Acres and 151 Perches, on which are erected a two-story Log Dwelling-house, Log Stable, Tanyard, Log Shop, Log Mill-house, and an Orchard Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Samuel Neely.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 8, 1831. ts

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN MILLER,

deceased, to wit:—Samuel Miller, John Miller, (whose share is transferred by deed to Frederick Snyder,) Andrew Miller, and Moses Miller—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Monday the 28th day of November next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 4. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN SHRIVER,

Esq. deceased, to wit:—Elizabeth, intermarried with John Miller, whose share is assigned to David Miller. Magdalena, intermarried with Joseph Heagy, and the heirs of Mary, who was intermarried with David Werner, (who died before the said John Shriver,) to wit: Margaret Werner, and James Werner, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Monday the 28th day of November next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 4. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOSEPH [illegible]

deceased, to wit:—[illegible]

[illegible] to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 4. tc

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Stock of GOODS suitable to the Season, of a quality and prices which will be a sufficient inducement to attract the attention of any person who is disposed ☞*to buy Good and Handsome Goods* CHEAP. They have come to the determination of doing principally a

Cash and Country Produce

business; therefore, their old Customers and the Public generally, (to whom they return thanks for past favors) may rest assured of purchasing Goods on the most reasonable terms—as they will not suffer themselves to be undersold by any house in the County.— They have enlarged their Store-room, and also invested, in addition to their former Stock, about FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS. ☞Their Stock of Goods consists of a General Assortment of the following articles, viz.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES

China, Glass & Queens-ware,

(A NEW STYLE.)

Hardware. Plated Saddlery

LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO, AND DUNSTABLE BONNETS,

COACH TRIMMINGS, &c.

A General Assortment of

Classical and Theological BOOKS,

STOVES, of all patterns,

A first-rate quality of Nova-Scotia **GRINDSTONES,** &c. &c.

They deem it needless to give a further detail of Articles, as they keep a General Assortment. All they ask is a call from their friends, and they may rest assured of not going away dissatisfied.

Gettysburg, Sept. 27. tf

Extensive Manufactory OF PLATED WARES,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

JOHN WALLACE,

(Late of the well-known Firm of Wallace & Proctor, in Carlisle.)

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he has purchased the Establishment of MILLER & LITTLE, on East Middle-street, Gettysburg, where he is now manufacturing all kinds of

PLATED SADDLERY,

Harness & Carriage Mountings, &c.

of a superior quality—of which a full supply will always be kept on hand.— It is well known, that at his Establishment in Carlisle, he was enabled to sell his wares lower than they could be purchased for in the Cities; and he is determined that his Establishment in Gettysburg shall be conducted upon the same principles.

☞All orders from abroad for any article in his line, shall be attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Aug. 16. tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL *PLATING Establishment,*

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,

Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,

BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,

WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers,

ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, [illegible] tf

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE FARM, [illegible] the Property [illegible] situate [illegible] Adams county [illegible] at present [illegible] Shriver, [illegible] most advantageous [illegible]

[illegible] ACRES.

[illegible] on which [illegible]

[illegible] Brick HOUSE,

[illegible] BANK BARN, &c.

[illegible] by the [illegible] JOHN B. [illegible]

Mar[illegible] tf

[illegible] Clean Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

ADAMS SENTINEL.
Gettysburg, Nov. 29.

☞The following is the official return of the election held in this county on Tuesday last, to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of the Hon. Wm. Ramsey:—

	M'Sherry.	M'Coy.	Mahon.
Gettysburg,	90	93	35
Cumberland,	36	14	7
Littlestown,	83	19	0
Oxford,	110	10	2
Petersburg,	76	26	41
Millerstown,	85	85	15
Berlin.	11	49	0
Menallen,	34	4	16
Hunterstown,	39	14	29
Franklin,	44	22	0
M'Sherrystown,	51	17	0
Heidlersburg,	28	12	13
Mountjoy,	32	24	5
Bonaughtown,	50	20	1
Hampton,	23	35	3
	792	444	167

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, not more than half of the votes were polled. The same cause led to a very great diminution of the votes in the other Counties of the District.

The following is the return from the several counties—from which it appears, that Gen. ROBERT M'COY, of Carlisle, is elected, by a majority of 528 over Mr. Mahon, and about 1200 over Mr. M'Sherry.

	M'Coy.	Mahon.	M'Sherry.
Adams,	444	167	792
Franklin,	754	571	349
Cumberland,	872	1005	9
Perry,	201 maj. over Mahon.		
	0000	0000	0000

Mr. M'Coy was the regularly settled Republican candidate; Mr. Mahon, a volunteer candidate—both, however, friendly to the present Administration; Mr. M'Sherry was the anti-masonic candidate.

☞Congress will meet on Monday next—and the Legislature of this State on Tuesday next. The Message of the President is looked for with much interest.

☞Winter has set in upon us much earlier than it has been wont, of late years—and in 'right good earnest' too. Within the past week we have had two storms of snow, followed by cold rains and sleet, and a piercing north-western—which give the appearance of the 'dead of winter.' It has caught many, no doubt, 'napping,' as respects their preparations for going into winter-quarters.

The storm of last night week has been very severe throughout the country. In many places large trees were uprooted—and the roads rendered almost impassable.

☞A *White Owl* was shot near Berlin a few days ago, by Jacob Bushey, jr. measuring five feet between the tips of the wings. It is preserved.

The Foreign News in the preceding page will be found of considerable interest. The poor, unfortunate Poles have at last, after their valiant struggle, sunk beneath the weight of numbers—and their country is once more bowed down under the yoke of Nicholas.

The rejection of the Reform Bill in the English House of Lords is the most important event, as respects the tranquility of that country, which has happened for many years. The people have appeared so determined upon reclaiming what they conceive their lost rights, that disturbances, perhaps revolution, may be the consequence of the stubbornness of the Peers.

The New-York election has resulted as follows:—Of the 8 new Senators elected, 7 are for Jackson, and 1 anti-masonic. Of the House of Representatives, 99 are for Jackson, 29 anti-masons, 6 Nat. Rep. and 4 doubtful.

Mr. Potter, the member of Congress from North Carolina, who was convicted of the crime of maiming, and who is now imprisoned under that conviction, has resigned. A new election has been ordered by the Governor of that State.

Marble, of a fine quality, has been discovered on land of Mr. Butt, in Paradise township, York county.

To a letter dated Hanover, Indiana, Sept. 2d, 1831, to Mr CLAY, inquiring his sentiments relative to Masonry, he returned the following answer, which is characteristic of his accustomed frankness and independence.

ASHLAND, Oct. 8, 1831.

GENTLEMEN:—I hope you will excuse the delay in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 2d ult. which has arisen from an absence from home and from various engagements. Waiving the considerations that I have no knowledge of the existence of an Anti Masonic meeting in Hanover, Indiana, other than that which is derived from your letter, nor of your appointment as a Committee to correspond with me, other than your statement, nor the satisfaction of a personal acquaintance with you, I will proceed at once to reply to your letter. Its professed object is to ascertain my sentiments on the subject of masonry; and the reason assigned by you for this enquiry is thus stated by yourselves: "As we are again shortly to be called upon to choose a man to preside over the councils of our nation; as it will then be our duty and privilege to raise our humble but independent voice in favor of him whom we deem most worthy of our suffrage; and as you now stand a candidate for a high and important station, as your friends and fellow citizens, we would solicit from you a frank and candid statement of your sentiments on this subject."

I do not know a solitary provision in the Constitution of the United States which conveys the slightest authority to the General Government to interfere, one way or the other, with either Masonry or Anti-Masonry. If therefore a President of the United States or any other functionary of that Government, were to employ his official power to sustain or to abolish, or to advance the interests of Masonry or Anti-Masonry, it would be an act of usurpation or tyranny.

You have not called upon me for my opinion upon any great practical measure falling within the scope of Federal power; but passing by every question of vital interest, within the sphere of its operation, you demand my sentiments upon a subject with which I humbly conceive it has nothing to do, and you place this demand on the ground of the influence which my sentiments might exert upon the exercise of an undoubted and important privilege which you possess as citizens of the U. States.

A compliance, on my part, with your demand, would amount to an implied admission, that individual sentiments on the subject of Masonry, formed a proper consideration in regulating the exercise of the elective franchise in respect to offices of the Federal Government. I can make no such admission. I cannot believe that whether I am friendly or hostile to Masonry or Anti-Masonry, is at all material in the formation of any judgment, on the part of my fellow citizens, concerning my fitness for any office under the Government of the United States. That elevated office to which you allude, should, in my opinion, be filled by one who is capable, unswayed by sectarian feelings or passions, of administering its high duties impartially towards the whole people of the United States, however divided into religious, social, benevolent or literary associations.

Entertaining these views, I have constantly refused to make myself a party to the unhappy contest raging, distant from me, in other parts of the Union, between Masons and Anti-Masons.—Whilst these views remain uncorrected, I must adhere to that determination. If, indeed, you gentlemen, will point to the provision in the Federal Constitution which can be legitimately made to operate upon the subject in question, I would not hesitate promptly to comply with your request. In the meantime, in declining it, I hope you will consider me as not wanting in proper respect to you or to those whom you represent, but as acting from a conviction of the impropriety of blending an alien ingredient with a question, already sufficiently complex, and also from a sense of personal independence.

I am with great respect, your obedient servant, HENRY CLAY.

Messrs J. A. Watson, Noble Butler, J. H Thomson.

The Madawaska prisoners liberated.—The New-York Journal of Commerce states that Barnabas Hurlburd, Daniel Savage and Jesse Wentworth, the Madawaska settlers imprisoned in Fredericton Jail, have been released by the Governor of New-Brunswick, in consequence of representations made to him by the British Minister at Washington. Having been convicted of "a conspiracy to subvert His Majesty's authority in that Province," they were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of $50 each. They are now pardoned and discharged out of custody, upon their respectively entering into recognizances to His Majesty, for the payment of the said fines so imposed upon them, when thereto requested," an accident, says the Portland Advertiser, which it is understood will not happen. *Balt. Pat.*

Every paper that we receive from South Carolina, contains an account of some meetings in different districts in that State, at which nullification was discussed, the tariff condemned, and resolutions passed, that these are hard times. Now, we believe that the times would be well enough, if instead of scouring about the country and congregating at taverns, the people would mind their proper business and go to work.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The Gazette de France of the 12th has this paragraph: "It is affirmed that the French Peers, emboldened by the example of the Peers of England, will reject any bill from the Deputies, which shall not acknowledge the Peerage as hereditary."

Holland and Belgium.—The armistice which expired on the 10th October, had been extended to the 23d. Meantime both parties were hastening and strengthening their armaments, while the Conferees at London were at work to settle the question amicably.

The Cholera raged fatally at Vienna. A letter of 26th September, published in the Gazette de France of 10th October, and written, as we infer from the manner of its introduction, by M. de Montbel, one of Charles X. ministers who escaped from France, gives these particulars: "I am just recovering from the Cholera, which attacked me on the 14th, the day of its first appearance here. Thanks to a good constitution, a quiet life and vigorous remedies, I am of the few who survive it. This pestilence, which seems to mock at all human precautions, manifested itself at once in the centre of the city, at the point best protected, as was thought, against it, and chose its victims from among the wealthiest and those most at ease. The suburbs and the poorer classes thus far have escaped. The princesses Esterhazy, Giulay, Mitrowski, the count and countess Aversperg, the counts Latour, Haruck, the Vice Presidents of the Council of War and of Finance, the Commandant of the place, and many other distinguished persons, have been swept off by it. Sometimes the sickness is tedious, sometimes it destroys in two hours."

Masonic.—A meeting of the members of the Mount Moriah Lodge, No 33, and Mount Moriah Royal Arch Chapter, was held at Hagerstown, Md on Monday evening, the 14th instant, when it was resolved that the charters be surrendered, and the said Lodge and Chapter be henceforth discontinued. An address is published in the Torch Light, in which they declare, that as masons they are bound to each other by no tie or obligation inconsistent with their duty to their God, their country, or their neighbors.

Sing Sing Prison.—There are said to be now one thousand and thirteen prisoners in the New-York State Prison at Sing Sing, only twelve of whom are in the hospital. Sixty of the number are soon to be sent to Auburn.

A letter from a gentleman in Kentucky to his friend in Baltimore, giving an account of the election of Mr. CLAY to the Senate, under date of Nov. 11, mentions the following circumstances, which are not uninteresting:

"Col. R. M. JOHNSON gave a party last evening in honor of *his vote*, and one was given on the part of Mr. Clay's friends. Mr. CLAY, as well as many of his friends, attended the Colonel's in the fore part of the evening, and at about half past seven the rooms of Mr. Clay were opened, and all made their appearance there. The asperities of long-engendered party feeling seemed to have passed away, and the utmost harmony prevailed. Indeed, it seemed more like olden times, when party had not divided and separated us."

It appears that ACHILLE MURAT, who lately left this country, son of the late King of Naples, had obtained a commission in the Belgic army, which being known to the French King, the latter immediately requested his dismissal, because he belonged to the Bonaparte family, which was complied with by Leopold.

[A later statement in a Paris paper says, that King LEOPOLD had reconsidered this decision, and had, on the 5th of October, signed a decree for organizing a foreign legion, of which ACHILLE MURAT was appointed Colonel.] *N. Y. Amer.*

We learn from the Courier Francais of the 16th October ult. that 20,000 francs, (about 4,000 dollars,) which were subscribed in New-York to aid the Poles in their struggle for independence, have reached the hands of Gen LAFAYETTE. By a resolution of the N York meeting, this sum, in the event of the defeat of the Polish cause, is destined to assist such Poles as the victorious Autocrat should honor by proscription.

Melancholy Fire.—A fire at Longue Point near Montreal on the 11th inst. destroyed the barn, stables and other out houses on the farm of C. O. Limsingier, Esq. occupied by Mr. Hennessey. Mr. H. lost his entire farm stock consisting of 22 head of horned cattle, one horse, seven hundred bushels of grain, and potatoes, & a large quantity of hay, no portion of which was insured. We regret to add, says the Montreal Courier, that *Michael Quigley*, a worthy young man employed by Mr H. perished in the flames. He rushed into the Cow-house, in hopes of saving some of the cattle, and it is supposed that he had turned several of the cows loose and became entangled among them till suffocated by the smoke. His remains were found near the outer door, where it is supposed he fell at the moment when a few steps would have rescued him from the flames. He had only been a few weeks married. His mother was an eye witness of the shocking scene, and her cries were truly heart rending.

REDUCED DUTIES do not always affect prices to consumers. The duty on coffee was lately reduced 3 cents per lb on molasses 5 cents per gallon, and on salt 5 cents per bushel; but coffee has been worth about 2 cents, molasses 5 cents, and salt 10 cents, more than in the last year. It is scarcity or supply that mainly affects price: 800,000 bales of American cotton will sell for more money than 1,000,000, and 25,000 hhds. Maryland tobacco for more than 30,000 hhds. But when more is produced than the market will freely take, and the price *per lb* declines, the *laws of trade* are set aside by "bitterness and cursings" of the—tariff, as the author of every evil. If the South will "nullificate" *quantity*, there will be no reason to complain of price!—*Niles' Reg.*

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.

We learn by a gentleman who came down the Rail Road yesterday evening from Ridgeville, that the storm on Monday night last, was much more severe to the west, than in the neighborhood of this city. The snow at Ellicott's Mills fell about six inches deep, and at Sykesville, thirty miles distant on the Rail Road from Baltimore, it was 12 inches deep, and drifted into very high banks; trees were also, by the violence of the wind, in several places, blown across the road. These obstructions prevented the cars which left Baltimore on Tuesday morning from reaching the ridge until about 5 in the evening.

The Christian Advocate and Journal of New-York, has at this time a subscription list of *twenty-five thousand.*

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	5 37	Oats,	33 to 36
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 18	Whiskey,	32
Corn,	42 to 54	Plaister,	4 50
Rye,	76 to 80	Feathers,	37

MARRIED,

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. D. Gottwalt, Mr. *Isaac E. Wierman*, to Miss *Louisa Arnold*—both of Huntington township.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Dougherty, Mr. *F. W. Leas*, of Petersburg, (Littlestown,) to Miss *Elizabeth Taney*, of Frederick county, Md.

On the same day, by the Rev. C. Weyl, Mr. *Thomas Slick*, to Miss *Rachel Maus*—both of Frederick county, Md.

On the same day, by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. *David Little*, to Miss *Margaret M'Cantz*, daughter of Mr. Jacob M'Cantz—both of Tyrone township.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Lacieu, Mr. *John O'Neil*, to Miss *Leah Friday*—both of this county.

On the 22d, by the same, Mr. *Wm. Toland*, to Miss *Susan O'Neil*—both of this county.

DIED,

Last evening, Miss *Nancy Smith*, youngest daughter of Walter Smith, Esq. of this borough, aged about 22 years.

FRESH ASSORTMENT
OF
GOODS.

☞THIS DAY,
DANNER & ZIEGLER,
ARE receiving and opening a SECOND STOCK of Goods this Fall, comprising every article of
DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
China, Glass & Queens-ware,
LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO, DUNSTABLE AND ORLEANS
BONNETS,
Fur and Hair Caps,
which are to be sold as low as any man can sell. Grateful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.
Gettysburg, Nov. 28. tf

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the "Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity," will be held at the Court house, on *Saturday the 10th of December next*, at 3 o'clock, P. M. when several Addresses will be delivered by persons elected for that purpose, at our last meeting. It is earnestly hoped that the *Members* of the Society will be more punctual in their attendance than heretofore—as there will be a motion made at that time to amend one of the Articles of the Constitution. ☞The Citizens are respectfully invited to attend.

S. R. RUSSELL, *Sec'y.*
Nov. 29. 3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby warned not to take any assignment of, or pay to any person but the subscriber, the following Notes, given by the persons hereafter named to the subscriber, and dated 21st day of October, 1831, viz: Henry Hagan, Jacob Long, Joseph Warner, John Baker, Peter Epley, and John Cownover, jr. in all of which there is nill except that of John Cownover, jr—they being the Notes for articles bought at my sale, which have been stolen from me or lost.

JOHN COWNOVER, Sen.
Nov. 25, 1831. (29) 3t

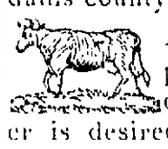
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH K. M'CULLOUGH, late of Cumberland township, deceased, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to discharge the same without delay; and all those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. WHITE,
JAS. M'CULLOUGH, } Adm'rs.
Nov. 29. 4t

STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Menallen township, Adams county, in the last of September,



A Red & White Cow,
pretty large, 9 or 10 years old—no marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN DILLON.
Nov. 29. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Wednesday the 21st day of December next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the road leading from Hanover to Gettysburg, adjoining land of George Lawrence, Jacob Dellone, the heirs of John M'Creary and others, containing

111 ACRES,

more or less, of Limestone Land, with excellent Meadows, and about 20 Acres of Woodland. The Conowago creek runs through it in two places.—The improvements are 2 Dwelling-Houses, a good Barn and Stabling, and a good Orchard.—To be sold as the Estate of JOHN SHRIVER, Esq. deceased.

At the same time & place, Will be Sold,
A QUANTITY OF
Wheat, Rye and Corn,
by the bushel—also
Grain in the ground.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

JOHN AULABAUGH,
M. C. CLARKSON, } Adm.
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
Nov. 29. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 17th day of December next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of JOHN FICKES, Esq. deceased, containing

21 ACRES

and 38 Perches, with allowance, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjacent to the town of Petersburg, (York Springs,) adjoining lands of Fletcher Moorhead, Jacob Gardner and others, on which are erected a large and convenient two-story Brick House & Kitchen, a Brick Spring-house, a double Barn, and frame Wood-house. There is a neverfailing spring of water convenient to the house and barn, with a fountain pump near the kitchen door. About 7 Acres of the above Tract are cleared, and under good fence—the remainder covered with excellent Timber. There is an Orchard of Peach & Apple-Trees on the premises.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

JACOB FICKES, &
PETER H. SMITH, } *Adm's.*
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
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THE
"Lancaster Republican"
FOR SALE.

I will sell, upon reasonable terms, if application be made soon, the office of the "Lancaster Republican." The Subscription List is very respectable, and increasing, as will be shown—many new names having been added to it within the last two months. It has a good share of Job and Advertising custom. Possession will be given immediately, if it be required. For terms, apply (post paid) to

CYRUS S. JACOBS.
Lancaster, Nov 29.

$10 REWARD.

LEFT the service of the subscriber, living in Strabon township, Adams county, on the 15th ult. a NEGRO MAN, named

Samuel Armstrong,

aged about 38 years; above 6 feet high, and stout made; is lame; and has a large white mark on one of his legs above the ancle. He has with him two hats, one fur, and the other wool; and two coats, one blue, the other white—his other clothing not recollected.—The above Reward will be given for such information as will enable me to get him again.

PHILIP GRAFT.
Nov. 15. 5t

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

The Adams Sentinel.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Rejection of the Reform Bill by the House of Lords—Surrender of the remainder of the Polish Army—Establishment of a Russian Provisional Government in Poland—Rejection of the Hereditary Peerage in France.

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Against it, 199
Majority against Ministers 41.

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From the Morning Herald of Oct. 6.

Notwithstanding our fondest hopes for the fate of poor Poland—hopes but too delusively encouraged by some of the recent intelligence from that quarter—the star of its independence seems to have wholly set, at least for the present, and that extraordinary nation has nothing now to expect but in the generosity or mercy of a barbarous conqueror. The last stay of hope is undermined.

PARIS, Oct. 4—We learn by a letter from Berlin, that his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael is to be appointed Viceroy of Poland, in the room of his brother Constantine.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS

The following intelligence from England, although but two days later than that published above, is still quite interesting, as developing the important facts that the people of Great Britain are not disposed to submit to the recent decision of the house of Lords, without a manifestation of their displeasure, & that there is a determination on the part of the Ministry to effect the all important object of Reform at every sacrifice.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Adv. of 21st inst.

By the arrival late last night of the packet ship Sylvanus, Jenkins, Capt. Allyn, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th October, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers to the 10th, and Liverpool to the 11th October, all inclusive; together with London Shipping Lists of Saturday the 8th. Our accounts from London, via Havre, are to half past 6 o'clock of the morning of the 8th, and this arrival has put us in possession of dates thence, two days later.—Nothing was talked of but the fate of the Reform Bill—it seems to have been the all engrossing topic, as far as its result was known in the kingdom—and it had spread with telegraphic speed—meetings were called in various places in London, Liverpool, &c. at which, as well as in private circles, the firmness of the King was applauded, the course of the ministers approved, and full reliance placed in their ability and integrity.

The loss of the Bill has been deeply and sincerely regretted by every friend of the country—some of the papers in our possession, are dressed in mourning in consequence—no serious acts of violence had been committed, but fears were entertained that the persons and property of those Peers who voted in the majority, may not be respected by the populace. We have not yet heard how Scotland or Ireland received the intelligence. 'It is evident that anxiety is felt by all classes, but we rely upon the patriotism, firmness and patience of the British nation, that no serious scenes of tumult will take place—but that they will wait to see the course which the King and his Ministers will pursue in this emergency—We cannot, however, say less, than that the rejection of the Bill is a most daring disregard of public feeling by the Lords, and a most unfortunate act for the country.

From the London Observer, of Oct. 10, we copy the following article:

"Speculation is busy on the line of conduct which will be pursued by Earl Grey We believe that, up to the moment we are writing, Earl Grey has determined not to resign; and that, encouraged by the House of Commons, and the voices of the majority of the people, he will make an effort to carry his bill by calling to the Upper House a number of the eldest sons of its present members who are supporters of the bill, so that the new titles will be gradually absorbed by the ancient aristocracy—by raising some of the more distinguished commoners to the peerage with limited remainders—and by calling a small portion of the Irish and Scotch nobles to seats in the British Legislature. If the consent of His Majesty be obtained to these expedients, and there is no reason at present to suppose that it will be withheld, a new bill will be forthwith passed through the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, with a certain prospect that, after some reasonable modifications, it will receive the assent of every portion of the legislature. In the midst of these doubts & difficulties, the people keep the even tenor of their way; and though a deep sense of regret appears to prevail, not a single case of tumult has occurred."

Mr. Wilmer, of Liverpool, in consequence of having received a short supply of the latest London papers, has sent us the following particulars of the state of public feeling in the Metropolis, gleaned from papers of the 10th of Oct. together with accounts from Derby and Chester; which follow:—

"Nothing can exceed the indignant feeling which was manifested on Saturday, on the throwing out of the bill in the House of Lords Early in the day, though the weather was tempestuous, groups were collected on the Exchange and at every corner, to collect such particulars as they could, of what all considered a common calamity, and the publication of the morning papers being extremely late owing to the hour at which the division took place, the shops of the news venders were beset by applicants long after the usual period, and to a degree wholly unprecedented.—

"The news of the fatal vote on Saturday morning spread over the country with almost telegraphic rapidity, and produced every where astonishment and consternation. An express reached Birmingham at five o'clock in the afternoon; a universal feeling of disappointment and indignation pervaded the whole population The funeral bells of all the churches and chapels were muffled and tolled, as on the most solemn occasions. The Council of the Political Union assembled in the evening, and an address to the people to abstain from outrage was immediately issued."

By accounts contained in the Caledonia Mercury of Tuesday, serious apprehensions appeared to be entertained of the interruption of order in the West of Scotland, to which quarter numerous bodies of troops have been ordered; but down to the present moment happily the fears of the people have not been confirmed.

Indeed the accounts from the country, as far as they have yet reached us, are frightful The operations of trade are suspended, from a feeling that men's minds are about to be agitated by passions which will leave no time for barter or commercial speculations

The Reform members of the House [illegible] number of 200, although the call was so sudden, and agreed to propose the following resolutions this evening:

"That it is expedient to declare their unaltered undiminished adherence to the great measure of Reform.

"That it is their determined purposes to stand by and support the King's Ministers in the present crisis of affairs.

Accounts received in Liverpool last evening (10th) from Derby, represent serious disturbances to have taken place in that town, on the receipt of the intelligence of the bill having been thrown out; the populace, it is added, vented their fury against the inhabitants, whose sentiments were known to be at variance with public opinion, by attacking their dwellings, breaking their windows, &c when the populace proceeded to the gaol, and liberated the whole of the prisoners, both debtors and criminals.

The excitement produced in the City, and indeed, in all parts of the metropolis, on the fate of the Reform Bill being published, exceeded any thing of the kind hitherto known Numbers of shopkeepers instantly hoisted up their shutters as on the death of one of their family. The gloomy appearance of the day too, which might in superstitious minds, be looked upon as a disastrous omen, increased the dismal aspect of affairs, and threw a damp over the whole business of this day.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of Oct. 9.

Various Matters.

Mrs Chapman, alias Mina, suspected of poisoning her husband, a few weeks since in Bucks county, for whom diligent search has been made during several weeks past, has been found. We are informed by the Erie (Pa.) Observer that she was detected in Greenfield, in that county, and is now confined in Erie gaol.

It is a coincidence of time worthy of being noticed, says the Evening Gazette, that on the very day we were making a splendid parade in Boston, in relation to the Polish standards, the capital of Poland was taken.

On Saturday week, six negro slaves were executed at Wilmington, on account of their connection in the recent conspiracy in that quarter. Seven were convicted, but Judge STRANGE permitted one to be transported.

At the Superior Court for Sampson county, N. C the week before last, seven slaves were indicted for participation in the late plot, of whom two only were convicted. They were sentenced to be hung on Saturday last.

Suicide of two Brothers.—The Rev C. Semple, of Goldingham, Bedfordshire, lately blew out his brains, and was found in his bed room in the agonies of death. His brother, Capt. Semple, of the third regiment of Guards, on hearing the melancholy intelligence, became gloomy and abstracted, and on the morning of his brother's funeral, cut his throat with a razor, and immediately expired. He was 35 years of age, and fought at the battle of Waterloo.—*English paper.*

General NAT, the black conspirator of Southampton, was hung last week.—The Norfolk Herald says, "he sold his body for dissection, and spent the money in ginger cakes." There is a rule in some community, that "every body shall maintain himself"

GUNPOWDER PLOT.

The New-York Courier and Enquirer of the 18th, contains the following account of a very mysterious matter:

Gunpowder seized.—On Wednesday evening, some citizens of Harlaem gave information at the police office that a very large quantity of gunpowder was concealed in Harlaem. The Mayor went out to Harlaem, took the deposition of the witnesses, and discovered 80 barrels of gunpowder concealed in the floor of a barn, and covered over by a large quantity of hay The Mayor had the powder seized immediately by the fire wardens No person claimed it, but it is said a much larger quantity has been removed from the same place lately. The authorities are at present engaged in investigating this singular affair.

In New-York the judges of the election are required by the laws to publish a full statement of *all* the votes received". This makes a curious display of names among the "scatterings."

The recent returns mention votes to Paul Pry, the Clam Society, Old Grimes, Nick Nobody, & other equally well known politicians. It appears also that the ballot box was abused by making it the means of revenging private pique. The good people of the United States should remember the nurse's monition to little folks—"when children play with their bread and butter, it is a sign they have eaten enough, and the table must be cleared off."—When the ballot box is desecrated as it has been in the United States, there is reason to fear that its benefits may be materially lessened, to say nothing more. The fellow who would sport with the dearest privilege and noblest prerogative of a freeman, ought to be sent to Morocco, to tame rattle-snakes for the Dey.—*U. S. Gazette.*

A recent trial of the locomotive engine on the rail road being constructed between Amboy and Bordentown, N. J. authorises an expectation that with a full number of passengers in the coaches, the distance between the two places will be run at the rate of a mile in two minutes.

DUTY ON TEA

On the first of January next, the duty on Teas is to be reduced as follows, viz: Bohea from 12 cts. to 4 cts.; Souchong from 25 to 10 cts.; Hyson Skin from 28 cts to 12 cts.; Hyson from 60 to 18 cts., Imperial and Gunpowder from 50 to 25 cts.

A Chilian *Savant* announces a discovery which he says solves the problem as to the spot where the Potato was originally found in its native state. He has discovered it in a valley of the Andes, which, as he says, no one but a naturalist would ever have been induced to visit, so great are the difficulties of approach; he, therefore, claims for his country the honor of having produced this vegetable.

The election of Mr. CLAY has caused more sensation than we had supposed it would do. The National Gazette of last evening remarks, that "at Washington, it must be felt as the return of Napoleon from Elba was at Paris."—Those who consider the importance of measures to be acted on by the Senate during the approaching winter, cannot but appreciate the importance of Mr. Clay's commanding eloquence. CLAYTON, of Delaware, whose services last winter are yet fresh in the recollection of the people, TAZEWELL, WEBSTER, TYLER, SPRAGUE, JOHNSON and CLAY, and a host of others, whom the peculiar circumstances of the times will inspire, constitute a phalanx in the cause of constitutional principles, that has already excited the fear, and called forth the threats of the administration press.

U. S Gazette.

Productions of corn & potatoes raised on the farm of Robert Pollock, in Erie county, Pa the present fall, to wit: 410 bushels of ears of corn from two acres of ground; and 600 bushels of potatoes on the same farm, on two acres of ground—400 bushels of which were dug by two men in five hours. They are certified from men of undoubted veracity.

The St Louis Times of 5th inst. gives partial returns of the election which was lately held for a member of Congress in the place of Mr. Pettis, dec'd, of Missouri. A Mr. Wells was Col. Benton's Jackson caucus candidate, opposed to the U. S. Bank, the American System, &c.; and Gen Ashley, a friend of the American System, U. S. Bank, &c was the independent candidate. The Times says—"Enough is known to warrant the assertion that Gen. Ashley is elected by a very decided majority"

The little state of Vermont is believed now to have a million of sheep—the last 'grand list' shewed nearly 800,000. The flocks will be greatly increased next year. Vermont exported raw wool, of the last crop, worth a million of dollars—notwithstanding the large amount of her household and other manufactures of wool.

Occultation.—Early in the evening of Friday, Dec. 9th, the beautiful planet Jupiter will, with all his satellites, appear to the inhabitants of the U. States, to be eclipsed by the moon under circumstances the most favorable to observation. A phenomenon, which, it is hoped, will not be permitted to pass unnoticed.

The Immersion will take place on the dark, and the Emersion on the enlightened side of the moon

An occultation of this planet is of very rare occurrence; the last that was observed in this country happened in the autumn of 1820, and another is not to be expected for many years.

The South is even yet filled with rumors and agitations because of the slaves—which are kept alive, or increased, by some few acts of individual violence. We apprehend, however, that an extensive operation has been going on to cause a general excitement among the slaves, and hence the people are much harassed in many parts of the country—not knowing what is the real condition in which they are placed.—There have been many executions in Virginia and North-Carolina, & some, we believe, in other states—about which little has been said in the public papers.

General ASHLEY has been elected to represent the State of Missouri in Congress, *vice* Mr. PETTIS, deceased. Upon this result the Missouri Republican (National Republican) makes the following observations:

"In the election of General Ashley, and especially in the defeat of Mr. Wells, the People have gained much, especially in point of principle. They will be truly represented on the question of the Tariff, inasmuch as the member elect is the open and decided friend of the protective system. In regard to internal improvements, also, their real opinions will be acted on, and their real interests promoted; because General A. will do all he can in Congress to advance the comfort, the interest, and the happiness of the people, by a liberal disbursement of the people's money [illegible] of the great national highways, by land and water As far as his exertions and influence can extend, we shall be protected from the wild speculations of a set of gambling politicians, who to retrieve their own broken fortunes, or to curry favor with a knot of shavers and sharpers, would destroy the present sound and uniform currency of the Bank of the United States, and supply its place by the worthless trash of local and bankrupt institutions"

Who pants for glory, finds but short repose—
A breath revives him, & a breath o'erthrows.

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Last night Marshal Paskewitch set out from Warsaw, for his head quarters, in order to force the rest of the Polish army to surrender. By accounts which have just reached Warsaw it appears that the corps of Rozyski, pressed by the Russians, had taken refuge on the territory of the Republic of Cracow, where they laid down their arms. The Russians entered Modlin on the 24th Sept. A private letter from Berlin, dated the 2d inst. states that an express had just been received with information that the remainder of the Polish army had crossed the Prussian frontiers on the 26th Sept. & laid down their arms. 4,000 had arrived near I-chebie, and 10,000 between Gallub and Strasbourg on the Drewerz They were surrounded and guarded by the Prussian troops.

The Austrian Observer of the 30th ult. states, that the 40 pieces of cannon and all the arms which were given up to the Austrians by the corps of the Polish General Romarino are to be restored forthwith to the Russian authorities. The corps only consists of 9000 men, as several thousand had surrendered to the Russians immediately before the passage to the Austrian frontiers.

From the Morning Herald of Oct. 6.

Notwithstanding our fondest hopes for the fate of poor Poland—hopes but too delusively encouraged by some of the recent intelligence from that quarter—the star of its independence seems to have wholly set, at least for the present, and that extraordinary nation has nothing now to expect but in the generosity or mercy of a barbarous conqueror. The last stay of hope is undermined.

PARIS, Oct. 4—We learn by a letter from Berlin, that his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael is to be appointed Viceroy of Poland, in the room of his brother Constantine.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS

The following intelligence from England, although but two days later than that published above, is still quite interesting, as developing the important facts that the people of Great Britain are not disposed to submit to the recent decision of the house of Lords, without a manifestation of their displeasure, & that there is a determination on the part of the Ministry, to effect the all important object of Reform at every sacrifice.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Adv. of 21st inst.

By the arrival late last night of the packet ship Sylvanus Jenkins, Capt. Allyn, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th October, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers to the 1[illegible]th, and Liverpool to the 11th October, all inclusive; together with London Shipping Lists of Saturday the 8th. Our accounts from London, via Havre, are to half past 6 o'clock of the morning of the 8th, and this arrival has put us in possession of dates thence, two days later.—Nothing was talked of but the fate of the Reform Bill—it seems to have been the all engrossing topic, as far as its result was known in the kingdom—and it had spread with telegraphic speed—meetings were called in various places in London, Liverpool, &c. at which, as well as in private circles, the firmness of the King was applauded, the course of the ministers approved, and full reliance placed in their ability and integrity.

The loss of the Bill has been deeply and sincerely regretted by every friend of the country—some of the papers in our possession, are dressed in mourning in consequence—no serious acts of violence had been committed, but fears were entertained that the persons and property of those Peers who voted in the majority, may not be respected by the populace. We have not yet heard how Scotland or Ireland received the intelligence. It is evident that anxiety is felt by all classes, but we rely upon the patriotism, firmness and patience of the British nation, that no serious scenes of tumult will take place—but that they will wait to see the course which the King and his Ministers will pursue in this emergency.—We cannot, however, say less, than that the rejection of the Bill is a most daring disregard of public feeling by the Lords, and a most unfortunate act for the country.

From the London Observer, of Oct. 10, we copy the following article:

"Speculation is busy on the line of conduct which will be pursued by Earl Grey. We believe that, up to the moment we are writing, Earl Grey has determined not to resign; and that, encouraged by the House of Commons, and the voices of the majority of the people, he will make an effort to carry his bill by calling to the Upper House a number of the eldest sons of its present members who are supporters of the bill, so that the new titles will be gradually absorbed by the ancient aristocracy—by raising some of the more distinguished commoners to the peerage with limited remainders—and by calling a small portion of the Irish and Scotch nobles to seats in the British Legislature. If the consent of His Majesty be obtained to these expedients, and there is no reason at present to suppose that it will be withheld, a new bill will be forthwith passed through the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, with a certain prospect that, after some reasonable modifications, it will receive the assent of every portion of the legislature In the midst of these doubts & difficulties, the people keep the even tenor of their way; and though a deep sense of regret appears to prevail, not a single case of tumult has occurred."

Mr. Wilmer, of Liverpool, in consequence of having received a short supply of the latest London papers, has sent us the following particulars of the state of public feeling in the Metropolis, gleaned from papers of the 10th of Oct. together with accounts from Derby and Chester; which follow:—

"Nothing can exceed the indignant feeling which was manifested on Saturday, on the throwing out of the bill in the House of Lords. Early in the day, though the weather was tempestuous, groups were collected on the Exchange and at every corner, to collect such particulars as they could, of what all considered a common calamity, and the publication of the morning papers being extremely late owing to the hour at which the division took place, the shops of the news venders were beset by applicants long after the usual period, and to a degree wholly unprecedented.

"The news of the fatal vote on Saturday morning spread over the country with almost telegraphic rapidity, and produced every where astonishment and consternation. An express reached Birmingham at five o'clock in the afternoon; a universal feeling of disappointment and indignation pervaded the whole population. The funeral bells of all the churches and chapels were muffled and tolled, as on the most solemn occasions. The Council of the Political Union assembled in the evening, and an address to the people to abstain from outrage was immediately issued."

By accounts contained in the Caledonia Mercury of Tuesday, serious apprehensions appeared to be entertained of the interruption of order in the West of Scotland, to which quarter numerous bodies of troops have been ordered: but down to the present moment happily the fears of the people have not been confirmed.

Indeed the accounts from the country, as far as they have yet reached us, are frightful The operations of trade are suspended, from a feeling that men's minds are about to be agitated by passions which will leave no time for barter or commercial speculations.

The Reform members of the House of Commons met on Saturday to the number of 2[illegible], although the call was so sudden, and agreed to propose the following resolutions this evening:

"That it is expedient to declare their unaltered undiminished adherence to the great measure of Reform.

"That it is their determined purposes to stand by and support the King's Ministers in the present crisis of affairs.

Accounts received in Liverpool last evening (10th) from Derby, represent serious disturbances to have taken place in that town, on the receipt of the intelligence of the bill having been thrown out; the populace, it is added, vented their fury against the inhabitants, whose sentiments were known to be at variance with public opinion, by attacking their dwellings, breaking their windows, &c when the populace proceeded to the gaol, and liberated the whole of the prisoners, both debtors and criminals.

The excitement produced in the City, and indeed, in all parts of the metropolis, on the fate of the Reform Bill being published, exceeded any thing of the kind hitherto known. Numbers of shopkeepers instantly hoisted up their shutters as on the death of one of their family. The gloomy appearance of the day too, which might in superstitious minds, be looked upon as a disastrous omen, increased the dismal aspect of affairs, and threw a damp over the whole business of this day.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of Oct. 9.

Various Matters.

Mrs Chapman, alias Mina, suspected of poisoning her husband, a few weeks since in Bucks county, for whom diligent search has been made during several weeks past, has been found. We are informed by the Erie (Pa.) Observer, that she was detected in Greenfield, in that county, and is now confined in Erie gaol.

It is a coincidence of time worthy of being noticed, says the Evening Gazette, that on the very day we were making a splendid parade in Boston, in relation to the Polish standards, the capital of Poland was taken.

On Saturday week, six negro slaves were executed at Wilmington, on account of their connection in the recent conspiracy in that quarter. Seven were convicted, but Judge STRANGE permitted one to be transported.

At the Superior Court for Sampson county, N. C. the week before last, seven slaves were indicted for participation in the late plot, of whom two only were convicted. They were sentenced to be hung on Saturday last.

Suicide of two Brothers.—The Rev. C. Semple, of Goldingham, Bedfordshire, lately blew out his brains, and was found in his bed room in the agonies of death. His brother, Capt. Semple, of the third regiment of Guards, on hearing the melancholy intelligence, became gloomy and abstracted, and on the morning of his brother's funeral, cut his throat with a razor, and immediately expired. He was 35 years of age, and fought at the battle of Waterloo.—*English paper.*

General NAT, the black conspirator of Southampton, was hung last week.—The Norfolk Herald says, "he sold his body for dissection, and spent the money in ginger cakes." There is a rule in some community, that "every body shall maintain himself."

GUNPOWDER PLOT.

The New-York Courier and Enquirer of the 18th, contains the following account of a very mysterious matter:

Gunpowder seized.—On Wednesday evening, some citizens of Harlaem gave information at the police office that a very large quantity of gunpowder was concealed in Harlaem. The Mayor went out to Harlaem, took the deposition of the witnesses, and discovered 80 barrels of gunpowder concealed in the floor of a barn, and covered over by a large quantity of hay. The Mayor had the powder seized immediately by the fire wardens. No person claimed it, but it is said a much larger quantity has been removed from the same place lately. The authorities are at present engaged in investigating this singular affair.

In New-York the judges of the election are required by the laws to publish a full statement of *all* the votes received. This makes a curious display of names among the "scatterings."

The recent returns mention votes to Paul Pry, the Clam Society, Old Grimes, Nick Nobody, & other equally well known politicians. It appears also that the ballot box was abused by making it the means of revenging private pique. The good people of the United States should remember the nurse's monition to little folks—"when children play with their bread and butter, it is a sign they have eaten enough, and the table must be cleared off."—When the ballot box is desecrated as it has been in the United States, there is reason to fear that its benefits may be materially lessened, to say nothing more. The fellow who would sport with the dearest privilege and proudest prerogative of a freeman, ought to be sent to Morocco, to [illegible] rattle-snakes for the Day.—*U. S. Gazette.*

A recent trial of the locomotive engine on the railroad [illegible] between Amboy and Bordentown, N. J. [illegible] an expectation that with [illegible] passengers in the coaches, the distance between the two [illegible] will be run at the rate of a mile in [illegible] minutes.

DUTY ON TEA

On the first of January next, the duty on Teas is to be reduced as follows, viz: Bohea from 12 cts. to [illegible] cts.; Souchong from 25 to [illegible] cts.; Hyson Skin from 28 cts. to 12 cts.; Hyson from [illegible] to 18 cts., Imperial and Gunpowder from 50 to 25 cts.

A Chilian *Savant* announces a discovery which he says solves the problem as to the spot where the Potato was originally found in its native state. He has discovered it in a valley of the Andes, which, as he says, no one but a naturalist would ever have been induced to visit, so great are the difficulties of approach; he, therefore, claims for his country the honor of having produced this vegetable.

The election of Mr. CLAY has caused more sensation than we had supposed it would do. The National Gazette of last evening remarks, that "at Washington, it must be felt as the return of Napoleon from Elba was at Paris."—Those who consider the importance of measures to be acted on by the Senate during the approaching winter, cannot but appreciate the importance of Mr. Clay's commanding eloquence. CLAYTON, of Delaware, whose services last winter are yet fresh in the recollection of the people, TAZEWELL, WEBSTER, TYLER, SPRAGUE, JOHNSON and CLAY, and a host of others, whom the peculiar circumstances of the times will inspire, constitute a phalanx in the cause of constitutional principles, that has already excited the fear, and called forth the threats of the administration press.

U. S Gazette.

Productions of corn & potatoes raised on the farm of Robert Pollock, in Erie county, Pa. the present fall, to wit: 410 bushels of ears of corn from two acres of ground; and 600 bushels of potatoes on the same farm, on two acres of ground—400 bushels of which were dug by two men in five hours. They are certified from men of undoubted veracity.

The St. Louis Times of 5th inst. gives partial returns of the election which was lately held for a member of Congress in the place of Mr. Pettis, dec'd, of Missouri. A Mr. Wells was Col. Benton's Jackson caucus candidate, opposed to the U. S. Bank, the American System, &c.; and Gen. Ashley, a friend of the American System, U. S. Bank, &c. was the independent candidate. The Times says—"Enough is known to warrant the assertion that Gen. Ashley is elected by a very decided majority"

The little state of Vermont is believed now to have a million of sheep—the last 'grand list' shewed nearly 800,000. The flocks will be greatly increased next year. Vermont exported raw wool, of the last crop, worth a million of dollars—notwithstanding the large amount of her household and other manufactures of wool.

Occultation.—Early in the evening of Friday, Dec. 9th, the beautiful planet Jupiter will, with all his satellites, appear to the inhabitants of the U. States, to be eclipsed by the moon under circumstances the most favorable to observation. A phenomenon, which, it is hoped, will not be permitted to pass unnoticed.

The Immersion will take place on the dark, and the Emersion on the enlightened side of the moon.

An occultation of this planet is of very rare occurrence; the last that was observed in this country happened in the autumn of 1820, and another is not to be expected for many years.

The South is even yet filled with rumors and agitations because of the slaves—which are kept alive, or increased, by some few acts of individual violence. We apprehend, however, that an extensive operation has been going on to cause a general excitement among the slaves, and hence the people are much harassed in many parts of the country—not knowing what is the real condition in which they are placed.—There have been many executions in Virginia and North-Carolina, & some, we believe, in other states—about which little has been said in the public papers.

General ASHLEY has been elected to represent the State of Missouri in Congress, *vice* Mr. PETTIS, deceased. Upon this result the Missouri Republican (National Republican) makes the following observations:

"In the election of General Ashley, and especially in the defeat of Mr. Wells, the People have gained much, especially in point of principle. They will be truly represented on the question of the Tariff, inasmuch as the member elect is the open and decided friend of the protective system. In regard to internal improvements, also, their real opinions will be acted on, and their real interests promoted; because General Ashley [illegible] Congress to advance [illegible] the interest, and the happiness of [illegible] people, by a liberal disbursement of the people's money for the construction and improvement of the great [illegible] highways, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] Bank of the United States, [illegible] its place by the worthless trash of local and [illegible] institutions."

[illegible]—
[illegible]

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Various Matters.

The free State of Ohio is taking active measures to prevent the emigration of colored persons from other places into that State. A notice appears in the Cincinnati papers, warning emigrants and those who may employ them, that certain requisitions of the Law of the State will be rigidly enforced against all delinquents. This notice has been rendered necessary as the guardians of the public peace of that city state, in consequence of certain publications in the newspapers and reports from other sources, that the Slave States are adopting measures to remove the Free Colored Population from their limits, and the representations received in Cincinnati, that numbers of that class are preparing to emigrate to that City.

Important Decision.—At a late Term of Oyer and Terminer in Gloucester County, N. J. Chief Judge Ewing presiding, on an indictment for murder, a juror applied to the Court to be released from serving, on the ground of conscientious scruples, with regard to the punishment of death. In consequence of the declarations of the Juror, he was challenged by the Prosecuting Attorney. The ground given was "that the Juror cannot conscientiously find a verdict of guilty on this indictment under any circumstances, that such is his belief and conviction of the punishment of death, that he will not, whatever may be the evidence, find the prisoner guilty of the charge contained in this indictment, inasmuch as such a verdict may subject the prisoner to a sentence of death."

The counsel of the prisoner demurred to the challenge; after argument the challenge was sustained by the Court and the Juror set at liberty.

WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The brig Ospray, from St. Helena bound to Salem, has put into Charleston in distress. She reports that "the British East India Company's Sloop of War Coote, arrived at St. Helena, 16th September, with despatches for England, announcing that the English Factories at Canton had been broken up by the Chinese—the servants attached to the Factories had their heads taken off—the likeness of King George was torn down and trampled under foot—the trees in the Factories torn up, &c. All commerce between the English and Chinese ceased after 10th August, and the British ships had all left Macoa.

Should a War between the Emperor of China & the King of Great Britain grow out of the above sanguinary proceedings, it may seriously affect the trade of this country with China, as the British would doubtless blockade the port of Canton and cut off its trade.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1831.

Since my last communication from this quarter, we have experienced a vicissitude of evils hardly to be conceived, or even described. On the 2d of August, during a violent gale from N. E. a fire commenced in Pera, (the part inhabited by the Franks,) and being to the westward of the city, its ravages did not cease until the whole place was laid in ruins; and so complete has the destruction been, that hardly a remnant of wood, a foot square, is to be found in the whole space formerly occupied by the city. All the palaces of the Foreign Ministers, (with the exception of the Austrian,) have been destroyed.—So rapidly did the conflagration extend, that the inhabitants had only time to save themselves in the clothes they had on at the time; money, plate, jewels—all were destroyed. The number of people thus deprived, in a few hours, of house, home, and all they possessed, is variously estimated at from 100,000 to 130,000, and the number of buildings from 15 to 20,000—not a vestige remaining but the stone foundations and walls of those entirely built of stone.—The poor sufferers in general sought refuge, for the first few nights, under the trees, and among the tombs, at the great Turkish burying ground. The Sultan, with great humanity, caused bread to be issued to them, and directed the soldiers, occupying the large barracks near the burying ground, which are capable of containing 14,000 men, to evacuate them, and the buildings to be appropriated for the sufferers by the fire. His Majesty also sent a considerable sum to be divided among them; and the Sultana made a handsome donation. At the period when the fire commenced, great uneasiness existed among the Turks. The plague had made its appearance, and a new malady, now discovered to be the Indian cholera morbus, had commenced its ravages—so that this devoted country seemed to have at once poured upon it all the wrath of heaven.

The evils and sufferings recited are not all. Shortly after the destruction of Pera, fires commenced in the city; and hardly a night passed without the destruction of 200 to 400 houses. On the 2d inst. a fire commenced in a very populous part of the city; and it is said from 12,000 to 20,000 houses were destroyed. It raged for 20 hours and upwards. In this country, it is well known, the dissatisfied take this means of evincing their feelings; and the dread of a commotion of some kind keeps the poor Franks in a state of suffering which cannot be described. I learn, [illegible] Government is not idle. The Ministers are in constant attendance; and some very energetic measures will soon be adopted.

The general belief is, that these disasters are attributable to the Janissaries, many of whom are now mingled among the new levies; but it is said the government has discovered their machinations, and daily executions show that a stop will soon be put to these outrageous proceedings. The Sultan continues to improve the country by the introduction of European arts and artists. He has established a large tannery, under the management of an English gentleman; and a vessel has just arrived from London, with several steam-engines for the arsenal, &c. His troops are daily improving in tactics; and he is rapidly adding to her marine.

I formerly intimated, that, in point of religious instruction, this was indeed a barren spot, although one of great importance. Our Missionary Society, with keen and laudable zeal, has not allowed it to pass unnoticed. Mr. Goodell, (one of the most indefatigable men) has been sent here, and is now using his efforts in this distant quarter; and I sincerely hope they will prove successful.

Com. Porter has arrived, and taken a house at Bayukdere, on the Bosphorus. Mr. Goodell performs divine service every Sabbath at the Commodore's, where all the Americans now here, and some Englishmen, attend.—The invitation is general to all who understand the language.

The Louisville (Ky.) Focus states that four persons lost their lives by the bursting of the boiler, on the 8th inst. of the steam ferry boat which plies between that city and the opposite side of the Ohio river.

The following account of the loss of the steamboat Cumberland is communicated to the editor of the Cincinnatti Daily Advertiser by a gentleman of that City who had just arrived from New Orleans:

About the beginning of this month, precise day not known, the steamboat Cumberland, bound up the Mississippi, with between three and four hundred emigrants, ran into the bank in a fog, when she let go her anchor; which not holding she drifted on a reef of rocks, where she broke to two, and her boilers slipped out of their beds overboard; at the same time the steam pipe bursted. The Captain's wife and daughter were scalded, but not fatally. Before the boat sunk she drifted six or eight miles down the river, which afforded an opportunity to the passengers to save themselves, with the exception of *"from five to nine"* who were drowned. Accounts varied as to the exact number.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, late the residence of ALEXANDER HORNER, dec'd. on *Tuesday the 6th day of December next*, the Personal Property of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs,

and Beef Cattle, two Wagons & Farming Utensils of all kinds, Wheat, Rye, Corn and Cloverseed by the bushel, Hay by the ton, a quantity of Wool, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

Will be Exposed to Public Sale, the following Real Estate of said deceased, viz.:—

Four Lots of Ground,

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county:

No. 1—(WOODLAND,) containing 10 Acres and 102 Perches.

No. 2—(WOODLAND,) containing 2 Acres and 82 Perches.

No. 3—(WOODLAND,) containing about 6 Acres.

No. 4—containing 13 Acres and 56 Perches, half a mile from Moritz's Tavern, on which is a House and Stable.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Woodland,

containing 102 Acres and 140 Perches, near Maria Furnace, in Hamiltonban township.

☞Terms made known on the day of sale, by

ELI HORNER, *Ex'r.*

Nov. 22. ts

SPLENDID SCHEME!

THE TWENTY-FOURTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 3d of Dec'r.

66 Number Lottery—16 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	74	150
1	20,000	50	60
1	10,000	100	50
1	3,160	100	40
12	1,000	200	30
10	500	1900	20
20	300	12250	10

Tickets, $10—Halves, $5;

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Nov. 22. td

FARMS FOR RENT.

WILL be Offered for Rent, by Public Outcry, on *Friday the 2d day of December next*, on the premises,

A Farm,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the road to Hunters-Town, containing 220 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a

Log House, Log Barn,

a well near the door, and an Orchard.

—ALSO—

On Saturday the 3d of December next, on the premises,

A Farm,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about 6 miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road to York, containing 200 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a 2 story

Log House, good Barn,

well of water near the door, &c.

Vendue to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on each day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

CORNELIUS LOTT,

Executor of George Bercaw, dec'd.

Nov. 15. tv

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold at Public Sale, on *Saturday the 3d day of December next*, on the premises, by adjournment,

A Tract of Land,

CONTAINING

230 ACRES,

more or less, late the property of WM. BIGHAM, deceased, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert S. Grier, David Roth and others. The improvements are one

two-story Log House, a double Log Barn,

with other Out-buildings; an excellent well of water with a pump convenient to the door; an Orchard, and a great number of other Fruit-trees; and a sufficiency of Timber and Meadow for the farm.—ALSO,

A Tenant-house, with Out-buildings.

The Property will be sold together or divided to suit purchasers, and will be sold on that day. Persons wishing to view the property, will call on Mrs. Bigham, who resides on the farm.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M when due attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

JACOB MYERS, *Ex'r.*

Nov. 15. ts

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 10th day of December next*, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

part of the Estate of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Long, John Rex, Henry Bender and others, containing

118 ACRES,

and allowance, of Patented Land, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded

Dwelling-house, &

Stone Back Building, which has been kept as a TAVERN, a Bank Barn, Tenant house, and Smith-shop. There are two wells of good water and two Orchards on the premises.

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the day of sale, by DAVID WILLS, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 15. ts

Potter's EYE-WATER,

For the cure of Sore, or Inflamed Eyes.

MR. POTTER:

Sir—I take pleasure to bear testimony to the excellent effects of your Eye-Water.—Two cases occurred in my family, viz. my wife and son, who were both troubled with very weak eyes; and by its operation on a person in my employ, I was induced to a trial; which, I am happy to say, has realized my anticipations; and I believe it to be a remedy of intrinsic merit in the cure of sore eyes.

Your's, with respect,—

S. MARSHALL,

Fifth, near Chesnut-street.

Moore's Mills, Del. Co. Pa. May 4, 1830.

MR. W. POTTER:

Dear Sir—For several months my eyes were in such a diseased condition that I could hardly see. Various washes and remedies were tried, but did no good until Mr. D. Connor furnished me with some of your Eye-Water, which in 48 hours removed all pain, and every vestige of inflammation. My family have all been afflicted in the same way, and similar results have always followed the use of your remedy.—Your obedient servant,

S. M'LAUGHLIN.

POTTER'S

Oxygenated Anti-Febrifuge,

For the cure of Intermitting Fever or Fever and Ague.

It does not contain a particle of any mineral substance whatever, but is strictly and purely vegetable. Certificates of cures, and printed directions for taking the medicine, accompany each botile.

Just received & for Sale at the Drug Store of Dr. J. GILBERT, Gettysburg.

Nov. 15. eotf

☞PRINTING, of all description, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 16th day of December next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William M'Pherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, the heirs of J. M'Conaughy, deceased, and others, containing

235 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a two-story weather boarded

Dwelling-house,

a Log Barn, a good well of water, and an Orchard. There is a good proportion of excellent Woodland, and fine Meadow.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

A Tract of unimproved Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Dennis M'Guire, John Robinson and others, containing NINETY ACRES, more or less.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

Two Lots of Ground,

In Mummasburg, adjoining —— Hosler, and fronting on the Turnpike.—To be sold as the Estate of WM. HAMILTON, deceased.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JAMES BLACK, JESSE HAMILTON, } *Adm's.*

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 8. ts

☞If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

Extensive Manufactory

OF

PLATED WARES,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

JOHN WALLACE,

(Late of the well-known Firm of Wallace & Proctor, in Carlisle,)

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he has purchased the Establishment of MILLER & LITTLE, on East Middle-street, Gettysburg, where he is now manufacturing all kinds of

PLATED SADDLERY,

Harness & Carriage Mountings, &c.

of a superior quality—of which a full supply will always be kept on hand.—It is well known, that at his Establishment in Carlisle, he was enabled to sell his wares lower than they could be purchased for in the Cities; and he is determined that his Establishment in Gettysburg shall be conducted upon the same principles.

☞All orders from abroad for any article in his line, shall be attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Aug. 16. tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

PLATING Establishment,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,

Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,

BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,

WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers,

ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

DR. CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic, or Sour Stomach Pills,

HAVE stood the test of experience, and are found to be an infallible cure for Indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease. They act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach—give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion—restore the appetite—and remove nausea and sickness at the stomach, habitual costiveness, head ache, despondency of the mind, paleness of the countenance, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, tasteless but most commonly sour, and many other nervous affections. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do; but perform the office of a safe and mild cathartic. There is no restriction in diet or drink, or exposures to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The proprietor of these pills was one of the most eminent practitioners in the U. States, and used them successfully in his practice for many years.

For Sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist

Gettysburg, Aug. 30. tf

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at the Printing-Office.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

FALL & WINTER

Goods.

DENNERT ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Stock of GOODS suitable to the Season, of a quality and prices which will be a sufficient inducement to attract the attention of any person who is disposed ☞*to buy Good and Handsome Goods* CHEAP. They have come to the determination of doing principally a

Cash and Country Produce

business; therefore, their old Customers and the Public generally, (to whom they return thanks for past favors) may rest assured of purchasing Goods on the most reasonable terms—as they will not suffer themselves to be undersold by any house in the County.—They have enlarged their Store room, and also invested, in addition to their former Stock, about FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS. ☞Their Stock of Goods consists of a General Assortment of the following articles, viz.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES

China, Glass & Queens-ware,

(A NEW STYLE,)

Hardware, Plated Saddlery

LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO, AND DUNSTABLE BONNETS,

COACH TRIMMINGS, &c.

A General Assortment of

Classical and Theological

BOOKS,

STOVES, of all patterns,

A first-rate quality of Nova-Scotia

GRINDSTONES, &c. &c.

They deem it needless to give a further detail of Articles, as they keep a General Assortment. All they ask is a call from their friends, and they may rest assured of not going away dissatisfied.

Gettysburg, Sept. 27. tf

COUGH DROPS,

OR

INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the prevention and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, & diseases of the Breast & Lungs.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, the proprietor of this Specific, resided upwards of four years among the different tribes of North-American Indians; and with unwearied diligence used every means in his power to acquire a knowledge of the different remedies sued by them, for the cure of their sick and wounded; & more particularly of those which they take to prevent and cure consumptions, and complaints of the breast and lungs. He observed the Indians were subject to numerous and similar complaints to those of the white people; and from their mode of living, and being exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, many of their complaints were more complicated and violent. Although many of their diseases were of such a nature as would with people in a civilized state have terminated in confirmed consumptions; yet, during all the time he was with them, he did not hear of one who died of a consumption. So happy are they in their knowledge of remedies, and so certain of their effects, when in time applied, that it may be said, "a true consumption is a disease never known or heard of among them." The truth of this observation must be corroborated by all who have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these people. It may then be asked, why are they exempt from these complaints? The reason is obvious; because they immediately seek for relief, and prevent those complaints, which insensibly undermine the constitution, & bring on incurable consumptions.

Bills of directions accompany each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases; also particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct themselves through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if his directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before the proper authorities in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured of the most desperate cases of Consumption; some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying the bottles.

☞For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg.

GARLEGANT'S

Balsam of Health.

THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S. Miller, Frederick, Md. a supply of Garlegant's celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in many parts of Europe and the United States, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in COLIC, NERVOUS TREMORS, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, and is a sovereign remedy for WORMS, &c. It is neatly put up in square half pint bottles, accompanied with extensive directions for its use. It is constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,

Druggist and Apothecary.

Gettysburg, May 5. 12t

The following is among many certificates of cure performed by this medicine:

Dear Sir—I lately used your Balsam of Health. For two years I had a constant and fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject to costiveness accompanied with fever, more or less. I accordingly bought a bottle of your Balsam, of your agent in Hagerstown, and found it relieved me very much, and I procured the 2d bottle, which cured me perfectly, and since then I enjoy perfect health again; and I do recommend the said Balsam to those that are afflicted in the same way.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES FLAMING.

Near Leitersburg, Washington co. Md.